

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:31:22 ON 08 NOV 2007

=> index bioscience

FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

FULL ESTIMATED COST **ENTRY** **SESSION**
0.63 0.63

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:33:13 ON 08 NOV 2007

69 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s spongilla lacustris

7	FILE AGRICOLA
2	FILE AQUALINE
86	FILE AQUASCI
1	FILE BIOENG
215	FILE BIOSIS
8	FILE BIOTECHNO
2	FILE CABA
53	FILE CAPLUS
2	FILE CONFSCI
1	FILE CROPB
1	FILE DDFB
5	FILE DGENE
2	FILE DISSABS
1	FILE DRUGB
36	FILE DRUGMONOG2
13	FILE EMBASE

29 FILES SEARCHED...

```
23  FILE  ESBIOBASE
67  FILE  GENBANK
 1  FILE  IFIPAT
 2  FILE  IMSPRODUCT
25  FILE  LIFESCI
15  FILE  MEDLINE
 1  FILE  NTIS
 3  FILE  OCEAN
59  FILE  PASCAL
78  FILE  SCISEARCH
20  FILE  TOXCENTER
 5  FILE  USGENE
 7  FILE  USPATFULL
 9  FILE  WATER
 1  FILE  WPIDS
 1  FILE  WPRINDEX
```

32 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 69 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE SPONGILLA LACUSTRIS

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=> s 11 and (dry or dried or lyophiliz#### or powder)
    7    FILE AQUASCI
    6    FILE BIOSIS
    1    FILE CAPPLUS
22 FILES SEARCHED...
    4    FILE DRUGMONOG2
    1    FILE IFIPAT
    1    FILE LIFESCI
46 FILES SEARCHED...
    2    FILE SCISEARCH
    7    FILE USPATFULL
64 FILES SEARCHED...
    1    FILE WPIDS
    1    FILE WPINDEX
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10 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 69 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L2 QUE L1 AND (DRY OR DRIED OR LYOPHILIZ#### OR POWDER)

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=> file hits
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
FULL ESTIMATED COST
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SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
11.97	12.60

FILE 'AQUASCI' ENTERED AT 09:44:32 ON 08 NOV 2007
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FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:44:32 ON 08 NOV 2007
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FILE 'WPINDEX' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

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=> s 12
L3          30 L2
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=> d rank
F1          7    AQUASCI
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	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	62.70	75.30

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:46:00 ON 08 NOV 2007
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Nov 2, 2007 (20071102/UP).

	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
=> log y		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS		
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.30	75.60

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:48:42 ON 08 NOV 2007

F2 7 USPATFULL
F3 6 BIOSIS
F4 4 DRUGMONOG2
F5 2 SCISEARCH
F6 1 CAPLUS
F7 1 IFIPAT
F8 1 LIFESCI
F9 1 WPIDS
F10 1 WPINDEX

=> dup rem 13
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'DRUGMONOG2'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3

L4 22 DUP REM L3 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-6' FROM FILE AQUASCI
ANSWERS '7-13' FROM FILE USPATFULL
ANSWERS '14-16' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWERS '17-20' FROM FILE DRUGMONOG2
ANSWERS '21-22' FROM FILE SCISEARCH

=> d bib abs 1-6 14-16 21-22

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 22 AQUASCI COPYRIGHT 2007 FAO (On behalf of the ASFA
Advisory Board). All rights reserved. on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2002:47073 AQUASCI Full-text
DN ASFA1 2002
TI Life cycles and ecological interactions of freshwater sponges (Porifera,
Spongillidae) in the river Rhine in Germany.
AU Gugel, J.
CS Ringstrasse 1, D-91091 Grossenseebach FRG); E-mail: j_gugel@hotmail.co
SO Limnologica, (20010000) vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 185-198.
ISSN: 0075-9511.
DT Journal
FS ASFA1
LA English
SL English
AB In the years 1993-1995 the species composition and ecological interactions of
freshwater sponges (Porifera, Spongillidae) were investigated in the river
Rhine between Karlsruhe and Bonn (Germany). The species *Trochospongilla*
horrifica, *Ephydatia fluviatilis*, *Spongilla lacustris*, *Ephydatia muelleri*,
Eunapius fragilis and *Eunapius carteri* were found. *E. muelleri*, *T. horrifica*, *S.*
lacustris and *Eun. fragilis* were only found in habitats which remained flooded
year-round, whereas *E. fluviatilis* occurred in similar habitats, but its
abundance remained high at places which dried out regularly. Colonies of
E. fluviatilis were found throughout the year, colonies of *E. muelleri*, *T.*
horrifica, *S. lacustris* and *Eun. fragilis* were only present during the warm
season, in the cold season only gemmules of the latter species were found. The
dispersal of *E. fluviatilis* within the habitat was mainly ensured by sexually
produced larvae; the role of asexually produced gemmules was negligible. *Eun.*
fragilis was also dispersed via larvae, it ensured its overwintering through
production of abundant gemmules in *E. muelleri*, *T. horrifica* and *S. lacustris*
sexually produced larvae were not observed. Beside having no free moving
larvae, the gemmules of *T. horrifica* were tightly fixed to the substrate, so the
distribution ability of this species was restricted. In the case of *E.*
muelleri and *S. lacustris* some gemmules became free and were dispersed within
the habitat. Other gemmules rested in the dead body of their mothersponges and
ensured the recolonization of the same place in following suitable seasons.
Ephydatia muelleri produced many gemmules, using almost its whole tissue for

gemmulation before desintegrating. Freshwater sponges in general interact with a number of animals from other phyla, nevertheless these associations were less frequent as reported in the literature at other places.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 22 AQUASCI COPYRIGHT 2007 FAO (On behalf of the ASFA Advisory Board). All rights reserved. on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 82:3786 AQUASCI Full-text
DN ASFA1 1982 12-14169
TI Population Dynamics and Standing Biomass of the Freshwater Sponge *Spongilla lacustris*.
AU Frost, T.M.; DeNagy, G.S.; Gilbert, J.J.
CS Lab. Limnol., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, USA
SO ECOLOGY., (1982) vol. 63, no. 5, pp. 1203-1210.
DT Journal
FS ASFA1
LA English
SL English
AB In a sphagnum bog-pond in central New Hampshire, USA, the common freshwater sponge *S. lacustris* exhibits a high growth rate and reaches a large standing biomass (ash-free dry biomass is 1.7 g/m² super(2)) by the end of its growing season in October. The sponge overwinters as gemmules, and the conversions between these dormant forms and active sponge tissue in the spring and fall are very conservative in terms of biomass. *S. lacustris* does not require a hard substratum. The greatest part of this population grows as upright branches from the pond bottom or attached to aquatic macrophytes. In winter, the gemmulated sponges, including those attached to macrophytes, collapse into the bottom sediments. There is a high mortality during this period, resulting from the accumulation of sediments over the gemmulated sponges, which prevents their successful hatching. It appears that sponges derived from sexually produced larvae would be particularly unlikely to survive the winter. Asexual growth processes are thus of primary quantitative importance in this system and must be considered in evaluating reproductive effort.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 22 AQUASCI COPYRIGHT 2007 FAO (On behalf of the ASFA Advisory Board). All rights reserved. on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 80:12843 AQUASCI Full-text
DN ASFA1 1981 11-09065
TI Clearance rate determinations for the freshwater sponge *Spongilla lacustris* : effects of temperature, particle type and concentration, and sponge size.
AU Frost, T.M.
CS Dep. EPO Biol., Univ. Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA
SO Arch. Hydrobiol., (1980) Vol. 90, No. 3, pp. 330-356.
DT Journal
FS ASFA1
LA English
SL English
AB The clearance rates for *S. lacustris* on a single particle type, the bacterium *Aerobacter aerogenes* or simultaneously on *A. aerogenes* and the yeast *Rhodotorula glutinis* or the alga *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* were determined. For most particle densities, there is no relationship between cell concentration and clearance rate. There is an effect of sponge size and water temperature on clearance rates and these relationships are described using quadratic regression equations. In general, there is a good correlation between clearance rates determined simultaneously on two particle types. However, when *R. glutinis* is present at a high density, clearance rates on it may be drastically lowered while they are maintained at a nearly normal level for *A. aerogenes* present at lower concentrations. It appears that selection of

particles can occur in the digestive activities of the sponge. This selection, facilitated by the parazoan nature of the sponge digestive system, is accomplished by a means unavailable to other groups of suspension feeders. The clearance rates normally exhibited by *S. lacustris* are comparable to those of zooplankton on a per dry weight and on a total community basis.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 22 AQUASCI COPYRIGHT 2007 FAO (On behalf of the ASFA Advisory Board). All rights reserved. on STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 2002:10906 AQUASCI Full-text
DN ASFA1 2002
TI Chlorophyll and primary productivity of some green, freshwater sponges.
AU Gilbert, J.J.; Allen HL
CS Dep. Biol. Sci. Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, NH, USA
SO Int. Rev. Gesamten Hydrobiol., (19730000) vol. 58, no. 5, pp. 633-638..
Records keyed from 1975 ASFA printed journals..
DT Journal
FS ASFA1
LA English
AB Relationships between ash-free dry wt, viable chlorophyll a and pheopigments a were examined by linear regression analysis for non- gemmulating and gemmulated *Spongilla lacustris* and for an unidentified, non-gemmulating sp. The primary productivity of *S. lacustris* was determined by both O Sub(2) and Super(14)C techniques and expressed on a biomass, chlorophylla. and area basis, and the photosynthetic efficiency was calculated. The proportion of algal photosynthate excreted by the sponge was investigated, and the transfer of algal photosynthate to the sponge was examined by autoradiography.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 22 AQUASCI COPYRIGHT 2007 FAO (On behalf of the ASFA Advisory Board). All rights reserved. on STN
AN 84:22450 AQUASCI Full-text
DN ASFA1 1986 16-05216
TI Macrofauna inhabiting the colonies of the sponge *Spongilla lacustris* (L.) in the River Gac.
CONGRESS IN FRANCE 1983. PROCEEDINGS.
AU Konopacka, A.; Sicinski, J.
CS Univ. Lodz, Dep. Gen. Zool., Lodz, Poland
SO VERH. INT. VER. THEOR. ANGEW. LIMNOL./PROC. INT. ASSOC. THEOR. APPL. LIMNOL./TRAV. ASSOC. INT. LIMNOL. THEOR. APPL., (1984) pp. 2968-2973.
Meeting Info.: (22.) Congress of the International Association of Limnology. (Lyon (France)). 21 Aug 1983.
ISSN: 0368-0770 ISBN: 3-510-54025-5.
DT Book
TC Conference
FS ASFA1
LA English
SL English
AB Colonies of the freshwater sponge, *Spongilla lacustris* , were chosen for studies of the fauna inhabiting sponge tissues. Samples of these tissues were regularly taken from February to November 1979; the numbers of animals were ~~calculated per 10g of the dry sponge tissue weight~~. Among the groups found, Chironomidae and Oligochaeta clearly dominated. Their summarized percentage share in all months was usually higher than 70% of all individuals inhabiting sponges. Changes in the abundance of the sponge in fauna in the yearly cycle were caused primarily by the phenology of particular species and to a lesser extent by the presence or absence of the liver sponge tissue.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 22 AQUASCI COPYRIGHT 2007 FAO (On behalf of the ASFA

Advisory Board). All rights reserved. on STN
AN 78:6856 AQUASCI Full-text
DN ASFA1 1979 09-02117
TI The relationship of light duration to oxygen consumption in the green, freshwater sponge *Spongilla lacustris*.
AU Szuch, E.J.; Studier, E.H.; Sullivan, R.B., Jr.
CS Dep. Biol., Univ. Michigan-Flint, Flint, MI 48503, USA
SO Comp. Biochem. Physiol., (1978) Vol. 50A, No. 2, pp. 221-223.
DT Journal
FS ASFA1
LA English
SL English
AB Oxygen consumption of green *Spongilla lacustris* in the light is lower than that in the dark. The relationship between oxygen consumption (OC in μ l O_2 /mg dry wt/hr) and hours of continuous light (HL) is $OC = 1.207 - 0.0143 (HL)^2$. For light durations greater than 9 hr, symbiotic zoothorellae produce photosynthetically derived oxygen in excess of the needs of the symbiotic complex.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1987:103717 BIOSIS Full-text
DN PREV198783052695; BA83:52695
TI OXYGEN CONSUMPTION OF FRESHWATER SPONGES.
AU KHARCHENKO T A [Reprint author]; LYASHENKO A V
CS INST HYDROBIOL, ACAD SCI UKR SSR, KIEV, USSR
SO Gidrobiologicheskii Zhurnal, (1986) Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 98-100.
CODEN: GBZUAM. ISSN: 0375-8990.
DT Article
FS BA
LA RUSSIAN
ED Entered STN: 26 Feb 1987
Last Updated on STN: 26 Feb 1987
AB Oxygen consumption by fresh-water *Spongilla lacustris* L. is established to depend on the magnitude of dry weight of colonies. The amount of organic matters mineralized by colonies of this sponge in benthos and periphyton of the main part of the Dnieper-Donbas [USSR] channel is calculated.

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1978:258825 BIOSIS Full-text
DN PREV197866071322; BA66:71322
TI THE RELATIONSHIP OF LIGHT DURATION TO OXYGEN CONSUMPTION IN THE GREEN FRESH WATER SPONGE *Spongilla-lacustris*.
AU SZUCH E J [Reprint author]; STUDIER E H; SULLIVAN R B JR
CS DEP BIOL, UNIV MICH, FLINT, MICH 48503, USA
SO Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology A, (1978) Vol. 60, No. 2, pp. 221-224.
CODEN: CBPAB5. ISSN: 0300-9629.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
AB O_2 consumption of green *S. lacustris* in the light is lower than that in the dark. The relationship between O_2 consumption (OC in μ l O_2 /mg dry wt per h) and hours of continuous light (HL) is $OC = 1.207 - 0.0143 (HL)^2$. For light durations > 9 h, symbiotic zoothorellae produce photosynthetically derived O_2 in excess of the needs of the symbiotic complex.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN

AN 1927:11492 BIOSIS Full-text

DN PREV19270100013749; BA01:13749

TI Structure and life of German freshwater sponges with a key to forms
hitherto described from Europe.
Original Title: Bau und Leben der deutschen Siisswasserschwamme. Mit einer
Bestimmungstabelle der bisher in Europa gefundenen Formen.

AU ARNDT, WALTHER

SO MIKROSK F NATURFREUNDE, (1926) Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 119-132.

DT Article

FS BA

LA Unavailable

ED Entered STN: May 2007
Last Updated on STN: May 2007

AB Introduction to the anatomy and physiology of the Spongillinae of Germany,
including an enumeration of the fossil species. Habitus-photographs of
certain forms are given. *Spongilla lacustris* has oscular "chimneys"
projecting 3/4-1 cm. which contract to a barely perceptible hump when
stimulated; the reaction time for this movement was found to be 5-10 min.
Chemical analysis of dried *S. lacustris* showed a relatively high iron content.
Facts are given concerning the use of fresh-water sponges in medicine. The
technique employed in determining spongillid species is explained. The key
covers the known forms (28) of Europe, including fossil species. ABSTRACT
AUTHORS: W. Arndt (transl. by M. W. de Laubenfels)

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN

AN 1997:632480 SCISEARCH Full-text

GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: XR976

TI Particle capture and deposition by deep sea sponges from the
Norwegian-Greenland Sea

AU Witte U (Reprint); Brattegard T; Graf G; Springer B

CS GEOMAR RES CTR, DEPT ENVIRONM GEOL, WISCHHOFSTR 1-3, D-24148 KIEL, GERMANY
(Reprint); UNIV BERGEN, DEPT FISHERIES & MARINE BIOL, N-5020 BERGEN,
NORWAY; UNIV ROSTOCK, DEPT MARINE BIOL, D-18055 ROSTOCK, GERMANY

CYA GERMANY; NORWAY

SO MARINE ECOLOGY-PROGRESS SERIES, (1997) Vol. 154, pp. 241-252.
ISSN: 0171-8630.

PB INTER-RESEARCH, NORDBUNTE 23, D-21385 OLDENDORF LUHE, GERMANY.

DT Article; Journal

FS AGRI

LA English

REC Reference Count: 57

ED Entered STN: 1997
Last Updated on STN: 1997

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Particle uptake and deposition by the 2 most abundant deep-sea
demosponge species from the Norwegian and Greenland Sea (*Thenea*
abyssorum) and the deep fjords of western Norway (*Thenea muricata*) were
studied in flume experiments. Fluorescent particles of 1, 2, 3, 6, 10
and 16 μm diameter (microspheres, Duke Scientific Corporation(R)) with
a density of 1.05 g cm^{-3} were used at 2 current velocities, 1.5 and 5
 cm s^{-1} . Both species ingested small particles exclusively ($<6 \mu\text{m}$
and $<10 \mu\text{m}$, respectively), with a preference for the smallest fraction
at both current speeds. The results suggest that the size spectrum
actually ingested depends on the supplied particle sizes rather than on
current velocity. Current velocity fields around dead specimens were

recorded and turbulence intensity calculated in order to determine the influence of the sponge acting as a biogenic structure on the near-bottom current regime. Disruption of flow conditions was detected as far as 14 cm downstream and several cm laterally from the biogenic obstacles. Bulk biodeposition rates calculated from sponge biomass and volume of ingested particles range between 7 and 10 mg d(-1) g(-1) ash-free dry weight.

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1993:425863 SCISEARCH Full-text
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: LL063
TI SUSPENSION-FEEDING IN MARINE SPONGES *HALICHONDRIA-PANICEA* AND *HALICLONA-URCEOLUS* - EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE ON FILTRATION-RATE AND ENERGY-COST OF PUMPING
AU RIISGARD H U.(Reprint); THOMASSEN S; JAKOBSEN H; WEEKS J M; LARSEN P S
CS ODENSE UNIV, INST BIOL, DK-5230 ODENSE, DENMARK (Reprint); TECH UNIV DENMARK, DEPT FLUID MECH, DK-2800 LYNGBY, DENMARK
CYA DENMARK
SO MARINE ECOLOGY-PROGRESS SERIES, (JUN 1993) Vol. 96, No. 2, pp. 177-188.
ISSN: 0171-8630.
PB INTER-RESEARCH, NORDBUNTE 23, D-21385 OLDENDORF LUHE, GERMANY.
DT Article; Journal
FS AGRI
LA English
REC Reference Count: 37
ED Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Filtration rate (measured as clearance of algal cells) was measured at different temperatures in the sponge *Halichondria panicea*. An increase in water temperature from 6 to 12-degrees-C caused the mean filtration rate to increase 4.3 +/- 2.3 times. This value was higher than previously found for other marine ciliary suspension-feeding animals. Filtration rate at 12-degrees-C was also measured in *Haliclona urceolus* by means of an indirect clearance method in addition to a direct technique for measuring pumping rate. It was found that the 2 sponge species had near-identical filtration rates, with maximum rates of approximately 60 ml min-1 (g dry weight)-1 at 12-degrees-C. The normal pump pressure, or operating point $O(p)$, of a standard sponge (based on our own measurements and calculations from literature data for a 0.1 g dry weight *Haliclona* sp.) was estimated as the sum of main contributions to head losses along the flow path from entry (ostia) to exit (osculum). The head losses were as follows: ostia 0.0373 mm H₂O; inhalant canal 0.1205 to 0.013 mm H₂O; prosopyles 0.1153 to 0.02321 mm H₂O; collar-filter 0. 122 mm H₂O; exhalant canals = inhalant canals; and osculum 0.1576 mm H₂O. The (maximal) $O(p)$ was found to be 0.673 mm H₂O and the power output $P(p)$ from the sponge pump was 0.677 muW. The pump work, defined as $P(p)R-1$ where R is the respiratory output, was 0.85 %. The low energy cost of filtration and the temperature effect are discussed and compared with recent data for other ciliary suspension feeders. It is argued that passive current-induced filtration may be of insignificant importance for sponges.

=> file stnguide
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE TOTAL

WEST Search History

[Hide Items](#)[Restore](#)[Clear](#)[Cancel](#)

DATE: Thursday, November 08, 2007

Hide? Set Name Query

Hit Count

DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L3 l1 same (powder|dry|dried|lyophiliz\$4) 1

DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L2 spongilla lacustris 0

DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L1 spongilla lacustris 9

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Case Creation Option

Case "10659451us20071108" already exists. Please overwrite it or cancel the operation.

The Contents of Case "10659451us20071108"

Qnum	Query	DB Name	Thesaurus	Operator	Plural
Q1	7241871.pn.	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q2	fresh watert or freshwater	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q3	sponge	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q4	spongilla lacustris	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q5	powder or solids	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q6	Q2 near5 Q3	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q7	fresh water or freshwater	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q8	Q3 near5 Q7	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q9	Q5 near5 Q8	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q10	Q5 and Q8	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q11	Q4 near5 Q3	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q12	Q5 near5 Q11	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q13	Q10 and Q7	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q14	Q3 and Q13	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q15	Q4 and Q14	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q16	collagen or protein	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q17	dry or lyophilized or (freeze-dried)	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q18	Q16 same Q17	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q19	Q4 same Q7	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q20	Q3 same Q7	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q21	Q18 same Q20	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q22	Q18 and Q20	USPT	None	ADJ	YES

Q23	Q2 and Q20	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q24	Q4 and Q20	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q25	Q16 and Q20	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q26	collagen	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q27	collagen	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q28	Q20 and Q27	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q29	Q4 and Q27	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q30	Q4 with Q27	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q31	Q4 same Q27	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q32	Q4 near5 Q27	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q33	Q4 near5 Q17	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q34	Q4 and Q17	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q35	Q4 same Q17	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q36	(jojoba oil)	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q37	Q34 and Q36	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q38	Q4 and Q36	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q39	Q3 and Q36	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q40	Q8 and Q36	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q41	("flora Ester 60") or (flora ester) or (hohoba oil) or lipovol or (jojoba oil) or ("RN-61789-91-1")	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q42	Q4 same Q17	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q43	dried or (freeze dried) or powdered	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q44	Q4 same Q43	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q45	Q4 near5 Q43	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q46	Q4 near10 Q43	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q47	Q4 and Q43	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q48	Q41 and Q47	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q49	Q4 and Q41	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q50	insoluble components	USPT	None	ADJ	YES

Q51	asntiseptic or gel or (enzyme gel) or emolient or fragrance or (boric acid)	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q52	Q50 and Q4	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q53	Q51 and Q4	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q54	Q47 and Q53	USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q55	sponge and (freshwater) or (Fresh water)	PGPB,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	None	ADJ	YES
Q56	(spongilla lacustris)	PGPB,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	None	ADJ	YES
Q57	dried or (freeze dried) or powdered or dry or lyophilized	PGPB,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	None	ADJ	YES
Q58	("flora Ester 60") or (flora ester) or(hohoba oil) or lipovol or (jojoba oil) or ("RN-61789-91-1")	PGPB,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	None	ADJ	YES
Q59	asntiseptic or gel or (enzyme gel) or emolient or fragrance or (boric acid)	PGPB,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	None	ADJ	YES
Q60	Q55 and Q56	PGPB,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	None	ADJ	YES
Q61	Q57 and Q56	PGPB,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	None	ADJ	YES
Q62	Q58 and Q61	PGPB,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	None	ADJ	YES
Q63	Q59 and Q61	PGPB,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	None	ADJ	YES
Q64	20030211989.pn.	PGPB	None	ADJ	YES
Q65	Q64 and @pd > 20071106	PGPB	None	ADJ	YES
Q66	Spongilla lacustris	PGPB,USPT	None	ADJ	YES
Q67	Spongilla lacustris	EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	None	ADJ	YES
Q68	Q66 same (powder dry dried lyophiliz\$4)	PGPB,USPT	None	ADJ	YES
